

SAN FRANCISCO BAY CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

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September 5, 2008

TO: Commissioners and Alternates

FROM: Will Travis, Executive Director (415/352-3653 travis@bcdc.ca.gov)
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SUBJECT: Background Report for the Commission's Strategic Planning Workshop
(For Commission consideration on September 18, 2008)

Summary and Recommendation

The Commission will be holding its 13th annual strategic planning workshop on Thursday, September 18, 2008. The workshop, which will be held at the Waterfront Plaza Hotel at Jack London Square in Oakland, will begin at 8:30 a.m. and conclude about 4:00 p.m. The workshop is open to the public, but participation in the discussions is limited to Commissioners, Alternates and BCDC's staff. Casual attire is suggested.

This report has been prepared to assist the Commission in formulating objectives that might be included in the updated strategic plan. The report describes some of the more pressing issues impacting the Bay now and in the future and offers a variety of ideas for objectives that could be incorporated into BCDC's strategic plan along with ideas generated by the Commission members at the workshop.

BCDC's current strategic plan contains 41 objectives to achieve four three-year goals. This large number of objectives has resulted in a plan that is more comprehensive than focused. Moreover, the deadlines for completing some of the objectives extend well beyond the one-year designed lifespan of the plan. To deal with these issues, the staff recommends that the Commission strive to develop a strategic plan that has a total of about 20 to 25 objectives, each of which can be completed by September 30, 2009 at the latest.



Building San Francisco Bay's Future

Staff Report

Objectives from Current Strategic Plan. There are several objectives in BCDC's current strategic plan that have not yet been completed. Some of these objectives are no longer high priorities either because of the increasing importance and emphasis the Commission has placed on climate change and sea level rise or because some of these objectives rely on outcomes of ongoing planning processes that will not be completed for some time. To deal with the latter, the staff recommends that updates to the Bay Plan chapters on water-related industry, fresh water inflow and Bay surface area and volume should be postponed until better information is available on how to address these issues. However, other objectives in BCDC's current strategic plan includes are still relevant. Therefore, if the Commission decides it is appropriate, the following objectives from the current plan (with revised deadlines) could be included in the update of the plan.

To achieve the goal "Improve and implement BCDC program for protection, use and restoration of Bay resources":

By December 31, 2008, the staff will ensure that 18 of the 19 points within the Bay Planning Coalition's strategic plan for BCDC will be completed. (The 19th point is being addressed by other objectives.)

By December 31, 2008, the staff will investigate the pros and cons of joining the San Francisco Estuary Institute's (SFEI) Joint Powers Authority and make a recommendation to the Commission on whether or not to join.

By March 31, 2009, if adequate funding is available, the staff will develop a work program and funding strategy for creating and implementing a comprehensive information management and retrieval system.

By June 30, 2009, if adequate funding is available, the staff will complete the preparation of an outreach program to promote excellence in waterfront design and brief the Commission on the program prior to its implementation.

By June 30, 2009, the staff will provide the Commission with an assessment of the McAteer-Petris Act provisions that apply to the shoreline band, and, if the provisions are found to be inadequate, a recommendation for addressing the deficiency.

By September 30, 2009, the staff will implement a strategy for enactment of legislation that will amend the Suisun Marsh Preservation Act to provide more effective measures for deterring violations and dealing with violators.

By September 30, 2009, if adequate funding is available, the staff will complete and present to the Commission a comprehensive technical report on the restoration projects that BCDC has permitted.

To achieve the goal "Improve coordination and interaction with other agencies to improve the Bay":

By December 31, 2008, the staff will provide climate change presentations live to local governments, with videotaping of the presentation for cable networks and other distribution opportunities.

By March 31, 2009, if adequate funding is available, the staff will webcast BCDC's climate change presentation(s).

Reinventing BCDC. The next few years promise to be challenging for the Commission. During the 20th century, BCDC proved to be remarkably effective in carrying out its mandate of keeping the Bay from becoming smaller by regulating landfill projects. In the 21st century, BCDC faces a new challenge: managing a Bay that will get larger from sea level rise. At the same time, the Commission's staff is undergoing a generational transition. Senior members of the staff, some of whom were hired by the original founders of BCDC, are leaving the agency. A well-reasoned strategy is needed to confront these issues and position BCDC to be as effective in the future as it was in the past. Such a strategy should distill from BCDC's past the most effective features of the agency so these elements can be carried forth, while at the same time determine what changes are needed in BCDC's organization, laws, policies and practices so the Commission can confront the challenges of the future. If the Commission wants to begin formulating such a strategy, the following objective could be included in the updated strategic plan to help achieve the goal "Improve and implement BCDC's program for protection, use and restoration of Bay resources":

By January 31, 2009, if adequate funding is available, the staff will secure the services of a management consultant to assist in developing: (1) a vision and strategy for positioning BCDC so the agency can be most productive in managing the protection and enhancement of the Bay in the future; and (2) a succession plan that is aligned with and supports the vision and strategy to provide for effective transition of staff over the next five years.

Citizens Advisory Committee. Section 66636 of the McAteer-Petris Act requires the chairman of the Commission, in collaboration with and with the concurrence of the Commission, appoint a citizens advisory committee "to assist and advise the commission in carrying out its functions." The advisory committee is to consist of not more than 20 members and is to include a representative of a public agency having jurisdiction over harbor facilities, a public agency having jurisdiction over airport facilities, representatives of conservation and recreation organizations, and at least one biologist, one sociologist, one geologist, one architect, one landscape architect, one representative of an industrial development board or commission, and one owner of privately held lands.

Over the years, the Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC) has provided the staff with assistance, primarily by reviewing and commenting on proposed Bay Plan amendments. However, over time the CAC has played a less active role in assisting BCDC, due in part to accumulating vacancies on the committee. The CAC currently has only 14 members, many of whom no longer actively participate, with several of the representative members required by law vacant.

The CAC is an important component of BCDC and can provide the Commission with valuable assistance and advice. The CAC provides a critical link to the community members of the Bay Area, and can help strengthen the Commission's links to community advocates

and leaders, as well as experts in various professional fields. However, the role of the CAC need not be confined to a structured process for commenting on proposed Bay Plan policy changes. Rather, the CAC as a group and individual committee members could provide valuable input to the Commission on a range of issues and projects through a variety of different processes and formats.

If the Commission decides it would be worthwhile to reinvigorate the Citizens Advisory Committee, the following objective could be included in the updated strategic plan to help achieve the goal “Improve public awareness of the Bay and Suisun Marsh and the role of BCDC”:

By March 31, 2009, the staff will provide the Commission with an analysis of the optimal future roles and functions of the Citizens Advisory Committee, recommendations on the best Committee membership to fulfill the identified roles and functions, and a draft implementation plan for a revitalized Citizens Advisory Committee.

Climate Change. The Commission has taken a leadership role in developing strategies to address the impacts of climate change on the Bay, particularly sea level rise. The maps that the Commission has produced depicting a one meter rise in sea level in the Bay graphically illustrate the tremendous impact that sea level rise could wreak on the region. Alone, these maps have generated public support for the type of comprehensive planning and innovation needed to respond to this threat. Having raised public awareness about the need to prepare for climate change, the Commission can now turn its attention to research, pilot projects, partnerships, and planning and policy development. The following specific initiatives are underway to help achieve the goal “Play an integral role in developing and implementing a regional proactive strategy for dealing with global climate change”:

1. Bay Plan Update for Sea Level Rise. As a predicate to its ambitious program to research and plan for climate change, the Commission is preparing a background report that identifies available information regarding potential sea level rise, and the potential impact to the Bay and shoreline. This information will provide the basis for proposed updates to the Bay Plan policies that the Commission can use as it moves forward to research, plan and prepare a new plan for the Bay that responds to climate change. If the Commission wants to continue this work, the following objectives from the current plan (with revised deadlines) could be included in the update of the plan to achieve the goal “Play an integral role in developing and implementing a regional proactive strategy for dealing with global climate change”:

By December 31, 2008, the staff will report to the Commission on the issues of habitat preservation and protection in relation to adaptation strategies dealing with sea level rise.

By December 31, 2008, the staff will produce and present to the Commission new shoreline inundation maps that can be used for planning purposes.

By January 31, 2009, the staff will complete a legal analysis of property rights and "takings" issues and the use of the public trust doctrine related to adaptation strategies.

By March 31, 2009, the staff will present to the Commission a report on the impacts of sea level rise in the Bay and propose changes to the Bay Plan for the Commission's consideration.

2. New Bay Plan. Sea level rise and other climate change impacts require a new policy framework for managing the Bay, which must also address the greater San Francisco Bay/Delta Estuary and the Bay's tributary watersheds. This plan must address a Bay that is getting bigger, warmer and saltier, which will result in inevitable impacts on and changes to the built and natural environment. Such a plan can provide a blueprint for future shoreline development that is resilient and sustainable, and guide how to address the expected impacts to existing development. For San Francisco Bay, the ongoing Subtidal Habitat Goals Project, the completed Baylands Ecosystem Habitat Goals and a planned Watershed Goals Project will provide a full picture of the Bay-related ecosystems in the region. This information can be used to inform a watershed and ecosystem-based management approach to planning for the Bay that integrates resiliency and adaptive management principles.

A broad outline for preparing this new type of plan for the Bay can be found in the September 5, 2008, document entitled, "Background Report on a San Francisco Bay Sea Level Rise Strategy." If the Commission wants to pursue the sea level rise strategy described in that report, the following objective could be included in the updated strategic plan to help achieve the goal "Play an integral role in developing and implementing a regional proactive strategy for dealing with global climate change":

By February 28, 2009, the staff will provide for the Commission's consideration draft language for state legislation that would empower and direct the Commission to prepare a plan for San Francisco Bay and the Suisun Marsh that accommodates projected sea level rise by identifying: (a) the most significant resources that must be protected from inundation; (b) those areas that are inappropriate for protection from inundation; and (c) those areas appropriate for wetland restoration or enhancement.

3. Climate Change Research Program. More and refined information is needed about potential sea level rise and the impacts on the Bay and shoreline. Some of the most important research projects include:

- **Inundation Mapping.** To better assess the region's vulnerability to sea level rise, the maps that the Commission has prepared showing areas likely to be inundated around San Francisco Bay within the next 50 to 100 years need to be refined using the best available and most accurate topographic data. These maps should also reflect current scientific consensus on the highest rates of sea level rise expected based on emission scenarios, and the effects of storm surge and wave run-up. A new Bay inundation analysis is being prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey with funding from the Cali-

California Energy Commission (CEC) Public Interest Energy Research (PIER) program. BCDC's planning staff will use this analysis to prepare revised maps for the Bay.

- **Effect of Wetland Buffers on Wave Heights in San Francisco Bay.** Bay wetlands can help mitigate the impact of storm surge and thus help respond to sea level rise. BCDC, in collaboration with the USGS, consultants and a technical advisory group, could perform a study of wave attenuation in wetlands surrounding the San Francisco Bay. This study would enhance the analysis of storm surge in the San Francisco Bay by providing some of the first measurements of the dissipating effect of wetland vegetation and intertidal flats on wave heights. These measurements could be used to develop a model that would test the efficacy of varying salt marsh and tidal flat conditions in providing flood protection. Modeling results could then be incorporated into design recommendations for local governments and planners on how to use wetlands as ecologically sustainable flood protection. The estimated cost of this work is about \$200,000. The most likely source of funding for this project is the CEC PIER program. If the funding is provided, it would likely become available in the spring of 2009.
- **Innovative Adaptation Techniques for the Lower Corte Madera Creek Watershed.** Local governments lack the tools necessary to adapt to rising sea levels. Local tributary watersheds of the San Francisco Bay are increasingly recognized as important components of a healthy Bay ecosystem. These watersheds provide planning conditions that are ideal for addressing the challenges posed by climate change and sea level rise. BCDC's staff, working with the County of Marin, USGS, consultants and a technical advisory group, have proposed an examination of the riparian and tidal sediment processes, a measurement of the local wave environment, and a pilot project to test potential adaptation strategies for managing wetlands as sea level rises to sustain the ecological services they provide in the Lower Corte Madera Creek watershed. The estimated cost of this work is about \$600,000. The most likely source of funding for this project is a grant from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. If the funding is provided, it likely would become available in mid-2009.
- **Head of Tide.** In Bay tributaries, the upstream limit of tidal influence on water salinity and water level is referred typically as the "head of tide." The staff has submitted a Coastal Impact Assistance Program (CIAP) grant application to fund a study on the effect of sea-level rise on head-of-tide in the Bay. Sea level rise will move the head-of-tide farther upstream, which threaten life and property, particularly during storms and El Niño or La Niña events. The staff has proposed to work with a technical consultant to produce a regional map of the existing heads-of-tide for perennial streams entering the estuary in the nine-county Bay Area. The map would rely on input from local agencies and special districts, such as flood or mosquito control districts, water agencies, resource conservation districts, and municipalities with first-hand knowledge of conditions within and along the local rivers and streams. Using the map, BCDC could lead a case study to develop a standard approach for assessing the risks represented by tidal surges and/or head-of-tide transgression as a guidance document to local agencies. The estimated cost of this work is about \$180,000. If the funding is

provided through the CIAP program, it likely would become available in Spring of 2009.

If the Commission decides this type of research is important, the following objective could be included in the updated strategic plan to help achieve the goal “Play an integral role in developing and implementing a regional proactive strategy for dealing with global climate change”:

By December 31, 2008, and every quarter thereafter, the staff will provide the Commission with updated information on efforts to secure financial support for research that is needed to more accurately determine future sea level rise and the impacts of climate change on the Bay and shoreline.

4. Local Government Assistance. The Commission’s staff has provided some local government outreach by conducting interviews with local jurisdictions to identify local government information needs, assess progress in managing the shoreline for sea level rise, and determine local interest in new planning approaches. These interviews indicated that local jurisdictions generally desire assistance in developing and implementing strategies to adapt to Bay-related impacts of climate change. Believing that early local government outreach could help shoreline communities prepare to adapt to sea level rise, in April 2008, the staff conducted a forum where local governments and interested parties could learn about likely impacts of sea level rise and participate in a vulnerability assessment exercise to assess these likely impacts and community resilience. The staff could conduct one to two forums annually to work with local governments to refine a regional vulnerability assessment template, share the results of ongoing climate change research, explore policy options for adaptation strategies (such as rolling easements) and gather information about local government adaptation needs that can be integrated into regional, state and federal adaptation strategies.

If the Commission wants to continue this work, the following objective from the current plan (with revised deadlines) could be included in the update of the plan to achieve the goal “Play an integral role in developing and implementing a regional proactive strategy for dealing with global climate change”:

By September 30, 2009, the staff will develop strategies that local governments can use in their planning for adapting shoreline areas to sea level rise and associated storm impacts.

5. Design Competition for Resilient Development. It is clear that new shoreline development around the Bay should be designed and built in a manner that is resilient to sea level rise. However, it is less clear how this should be accomplished. To generate ideas that can stimulate further innovation, the staff has applied for a \$125,000 grant through the federal Coastal Zone Management Act grant program. The requested funding would be used to contract with a consultant who would oversee an international design competition that would solicit proposals for shoreline projects that demonstrate innovative, effective strategies for adapting to the impacts of climate change, particularly sea level rise. The requested grant

is expected to be approved in September 2008, and the project would then take one year to complete.

If the Commission decides this project is worthwhile, the following objective could be included in the updated strategic plan to help achieve the goal “Play an integral role in developing and implementing a regional proactive strategy for dealing with global climate change”:

By September 30, 2009, if adequate funding is available, the staff will publicize the most innovative, effective strategies for adapting the impacts of climate change that have emerged from an international design competition sponsored by BCDC.

6. Climate Ready Estuaries. San Francisco Bay has been selected as one of six pilot estuaries in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) Climate-Ready Estuaries program. Under this program, BCDC’s staff will work with staff at the San Francisco Estuary Project and EPA to assess the vulnerability of the Bay to climate change impacts other than from direct inundation. Based on this assessment, an adaptation plan will be prepared to respond to the identified potential impacts. The EPA will then recognize San Francisco Bay as “climate ready” and will use the tools and approach developed here for helping other estuaries respond to climate change. Although this program will not provide any additional funding directly to the Commission, the research and assistance to the region provided by EPA is expected to be valued at about \$600,000.

7. State Adaptation Plan. Governor Schwarzenegger’s Executive Order S-3-05 of June 1, 2005 called for greenhouse gas emission reductions as well as a “report on mitigation and adaptation plans to combat these impacts.” To meet the requirements of the Governor’s order, under the lead of the California Resources Agency, the state is developing an adaptation strategy for climate change. BCDC’s staff is collaborating with the Resources Agency, the Ocean Protection Council (OPC) and other agency partners to develop an adaptation strategy for the ocean and coastal sector of the state. As part of this effort, the staff will craft strategies for adapting to sea level rise and other effects of climate change on San Francisco Bay and the shoreline. In developing these strategies, the staff will integrate the efforts of its regional agency partners.

8. Social Equity and Sea Level Rise. The effects of sea level rise will be experienced differently among shoreline communities relative to a number of socio-economic and demographic factors. Preliminary sea level rise inundation mapping of very low and low-income shoreline communities indicates that a number of communities are at risk of flooding. Further analysis of social-equity issues associated with the increased risk of flooding is needed to develop strategies that will enable communities vulnerable to inundation to cope and adapt to sea level rise. The staff could identify organizations with social equity expertise and work with them to identify grant funding and/or a process through which a robust and culturally sensitive analysis can be completed.

9. Transportation Infrastructure Adaptation. Much of the region’s major transportation infrastructure, including passenger and cargo rail lines, interstate highways, ferry terminals, sea-

ports and airports, is located along the shoreline of San Francisco Bay and therefore threatened by projected sea level rise from climate change. Staff will work with MTC, ABAG, BAAQMD, RAPC, Caltrans, the railroads and other regional and local partners to explore and identify adaptation strategies that can preserve these vital links and analyze whether the adaptation strategies developed can also protect inland shoreline development while preserving important Bay resources.

If the Commission decides these types of partnerships are worthwhile, the following objective could be included in the updated strategic plan to help achieve the goal “Play an integral role in developing and implementing a regional proactive strategy for dealing with global climate change”:

By December 31, 2008, and every quarter thereafter, the staff will provide the Commission with updated information on efforts to secure financial support for and develop partnerships with other agencies and organizations to develop and implement effective strategies for dealing with climate change in the San Francisco Bay region.

10. Regional Sediment Management. Without a continued supply of mud and other sediment flowing into the Bay, marshes, tidal flats and subtidal habitats erode. Wetland restoration projects that have been established around the Bay need sediment to keep pace with sea level rise. A steady supply of sediment is needed to replace sediment that flows out of the Bay through the Golden Gate and is lost through mineral extraction and disposal of dredged sediment outside of the Bay system. Unfortunately, the amount of sediment flowing into the Bay from tributaries has been decreasing over time. To deal with this issue, scientists are taking greater interest in these issues, and emerging technology offers new insights and capabilities for managing sediment in concert with other adaptation strategies. BCDC has been awarded Coastal Impact Assistance Program funding to develop a regional sediment management strategy, in partnership with other agencies that study and manage the Bay, such as the U.S. Geological Survey and the Coastal Conservancy. The staff is also working with NOAA, the Coastal Conservancy, and the San Francisco Estuary Project to incorporate sediment management into the Subtidal Habitat Goals Project. If the Commission wants to continue this work, the following objective from the current plan (with a revised deadline) could be included in the update of the plan to achieve the goal “Play an integral role in developing and implementing a regional proactive strategy for dealing with global climate change”:

By June 30, 2009, the staff will prepare a strategy for a regional sediment management program for San Francisco Bay that will address needed research and policy.

General Planning. The Commission’s planning activities encompass a broad, integrated range of issues focused on three thematic subjects: Bay management and regional partnerships; climate change; and dredging and sediment management. Each thematic area involves a unique set of agency partnerships, stakeholder groups and policy issues. The

planning staff coordinates on these issues to ensure consistency and participates in several regional partnerships to inform Commission policy and to integrate the Commission's interests into the policies of other regional agencies. The planning staff is also responsible for keeping the Commission's policy documents, such as the *San Francisco Bay Plan*, the *Suisun Marsh Protection Plan* and various special area plans, up to date.

BCDC increasingly relies on partnerships with other organizations to address critical Bay management issues. Collaborative partnerships inevitably require a significant investment of staff and Commission time to initiate and implement. But the rewards of these partnerships can be substantial and produce better environmental protection, a more prosperous economy and improved service to the public. The following planning projects are initiatives the Commission should be aware of when it updates its strategic plan:

1. Ecosystem-Based Management. Ecosystem-Based Management (EBM) integrates ecological, social and economic goals into the management of environments. BCDC currently has a NOAA Coastal Management Fellow analyzing whether and how EBM could be used as a tool in managing ecological, social and economic resources of San Francisco Bay. The outcomes of the project will include the creation of data identifying the ownership and human uses of the Bay depicted in GIS and recommendations for changes to BCDC's laws and policies to advance a coordinated, collaborative EBM approach in the Bay. Work on this project is being coordinated with the San Francisco Bay Subtidal Habitat Goals Project (Goals Project).

2. Subtidal Habitat Goals. The Goals Project is a collaborative interagency effort between BCDC, the California Coastal Conservancy, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and the San Francisco Estuary Project. The Goals Project will establish a comprehensive and long-term vision for research, restoration and management of the subtidal habitats of San Francisco Bay. The final report for the Goals Project is scheduled for publication by December 2009. Upon completion of the final report, the staff will likely initiate an amendment to the subtidal policies in the Bay Plan.

3. Seaport Planning. The staff will participate in the Seaport Plan Advisory Committee's review and comprehensive update of the Seaport Plan. The container cargo forecast that underpins the Seaport Plan was developed 20 years ago and should be updated to reflect current industry trends and changes in global markets. The Committee will also review the cargo handling capacity of port priority use areas designated in the plan to determine if adequate capacity exists to accommodate future cargo throughput demand and whether changes to designations are needed based on the forecast. In addition, the staff will prepare the annual cargo monitoring report for consideration by the Seaport Plan Advisory Committee and the Commission to help keep the Seaport Plan current.

4. Airport Planning. In 1998, the Commission entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC) and the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) to add the Commission to the Regional Airport Planning Committee (RAPC). The primary purpose of RAPC is to advise the three sponsoring regional agencies on airport-related issues and to evaluate the Bay Area's airports

at a regional scale. RAPC is the only governmental body in the Bay Area that plans for airports and air transportation needs from a regional perspective and develops a regional plan entitled the Regional Airport Systems Plan Analysis (RASPA). The last update to the RASPA was completed in 2001 and the central recommendation was to accommodate projected capacity constraints by expanding the existing airports, particularly San Francisco International Airport, by placing fill into the Bay. These expansion plans were postponed as a result of a series of largely unanticipated externalities, including terrorist attacks, the downturn in the dot.com economy, airline bankruptcies, and soaring fuel costs. Therefore, RAPC is currently in its second phase of a three-phase work program to update the RASPA by analyzing those alternatives that do not require runway expansion into the Bay. BCDC's staff is participating as a partner with MTC and ABAG on this update, which is being funded by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), MTC, San Francisco International Airport, Oakland International Airport and San Jose International Airport. This analysis will likely be completed in 2011. At that time, BCDC staff will likely initiate an amendment to the airport policies in the Bay Plan.

5. Regional Land Use and Transportation Planning. In 2006, the Commission entered into a contractual funding arrangement with MTC to formalize and strengthen the partnership between the agencies. For the last two years, BCDC staff has worked closely with MTC and ABAG on a variety of regional planning programs and projects. These programs and projects include FOCUS (a regional strategy to advance transit-oriented, mixed-use, sustainable development), along with an update to the Regional Transportation Plan. The agreement also requires that BCDC provide staff support to the Joint Policy Committee. The staff will continue to work closely with MTC and ABAG on these and other regional land use and transportation programs and projects, including the implementation of regional land use and transportation strategies to mitigate the impacts of climate change and reduce GHG emissions.

6. Water Trail Support. The Commission with the assistance of a NOAA Coastal Management Fellow completed the draft *San Francisco Bay Area Water Trail Plan* in December 2007. The Commission's staff serves on the Water Trail project management team along with the Coastal Conservancy, the California Department of Boating and Waterways and the San Francisco Bay Trail Project staff. This effort requires participating in monthly project management meetings, interim consultations, review or preparation of meeting materials and participation in quarterly advisory group meetings and an annual meeting.

7. Planning / GIS Internship Program. The staff will work with partner agencies, such as San Francisco State University, to maintain an active internship program to provide support for the construction of geospatial data reflecting location of permits, jurisdictional determinations, priority use areas, and BCDC's internal Web GIS system, the Bay Resource Analysis Tool (BayRAT).

If the Commission believes this type of planning is important, the following objective could be included in the updated strategic plan to help achieve the goal "Improve and implement BCDC's program for protection, use and restoration of Bay resources":

By December 31, 2008, and every quarter thereafter, the staff will provide the Commission with a status report on the progress being made in advancing BCDC's planning activities.

